

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
EASTERN DISTRICT OF MICHIGAN
SOUTHERN DIVISION

RICHARD LEVITAN,

Plaintiff,

v.

Case No. 2:23-cv-12439

District Judge Terrence G. Berg

Magistrate Judge Kimberly G. Altman

MACLEAN, JOHNSON, HILL,
MAGNUSON, SILVERLIGHT,
VAN, TROLLA, FREEMAN, PARR,
DREADTH, WILLIS CHAPMAN,
AKOMOLAFE, and JOHN DOES,

Defendants.

ORDER REGARDING NOTICE OF STAY (ECF No. 58)
AND
DECLINING TO STAY CASE

I. Introduction

This is a prisoner civil rights case. Plaintiff Randall Levitan (Levitan), proceeding pro se, is suing the above-captioned defendants for deliberate indifference to his serious medical needs in violation of the Eighth Amendment. (ECF No. 1). This case was initially brought in the Western District of Michigan, but was transferred to the Eastern District of Michigan because the defendants are considered to reside here. (ECF No. 3). Under 28 U.S.C. § 636(b)(1), all pretrial matters have been referred to the undersigned. (ECF No. 7).

The following motions are pending:

Defendants Maclean and Silverlight’s motion to dismiss and for summary judgment (ECF No. 32);

Defendant Johnson’s motion for summary judgment (ECF No. 41);

Defendant Magnuson’s motion to dismiss and for summary judgment (ECF No. 46); and

Levitan’s motion for the appointment of counsel (ECF No. 59).

On November 18, 2024, Magnuson filed a “Notice of Stay” (ECF No. 58), the purpose of which is to inform the Court that Wellpath—the company that employs Magnuson—has filed a voluntary bankruptcy petition under Chapter 11 in the United States Bankruptcy Court for the Southern District of Texas.

II. Background

Attached to Magnuson’s filing is an order from the bankruptcy court regarding enforcement of the automatic stay. (ECF No. 58-1). In other cases, the Court has been provided with an order from the bankruptcy court titled “Amended Interim Order Enforcing the Automatic Stay.” (*See, e.g.*, No. 2:23-cv-10568, ECF No. 47-2).

In relevant part, the original order states that it is “extending the (i) automatic stay under section 362 of the Bankruptcy Code[.]” (ECF No. 58-1, PageID.306). The amended order states: “The Lawsuits are stayed in their entirety, including the plaintiffs’ claims against the Non-Debtor Defendants, on an interim

basis pursuant to section 362 of the Bankruptcy Code.” (No. 2:23-cv-10568, ECF No. 47-2, PageID.860). For the reasons explained below, the Court finds that neither order requires a stay of proceedings in this case.

III. Discussion

The district court has “jurisdiction concurrent with the originating bankruptcy court to determine the applicability of the bankruptcy court’s automatic stay.” *Baechel v. Republic Storage Sys., LLC*, No. 5:16-CV-1403, 2018 WL 1243424, at *2 (N.D. Ohio Mar. 9, 2018). The Sixth Circuit itself has addressed the issue of whether a bankruptcy court can stay proceedings against non-debtor defendants under 11 U.S.C. § 362, finding that it cannot. *Patton v. Beardon*, 8 F.3d 343 (6th Cir. 1993). The *Patton* court acknowledged that “[c]learly, section 362(a)(1) stays any actions against the *debtor*.” *Id.* at 349 (emphasis in original). In other words,

[a]t the commencement of a case, a stay arises by operation of law pursuant to 11 U.S.C. § 362(a). Its effect is to impose a wide-ranging prohibition on all activity outside the bankruptcy forum to collect prepetition debts from the debtor or to assert or enforce claims against the debtor’s prepetition property or estate property. But, by its express terms, the only entity to which the § 362 stay applies is the debtor. As such, it may not be extended to third parties such as the [d]ebtor’s co-guarantors.

In re Nat’l Staffing Servs., LLC, 338 B.R. 35, 36-37 (Bankr. N.D. Ohio 2005).

Earlier circuit court decisions are in line with this interpretation. *See, e.g., Lynch v. Johns-Manville Sales Corp.*, 710 F.2d 1194, 1196-97 (6th Cir. 1983) (“It

is universally acknowledged that an automatic stay of proceeding accorded by § 362 may not be invoked by entities such as sureties, guarantors, co-obligors, or others with a similar legal or factual nexus to the Chapter 11 debtor.”) (collecting cases); *GATX Aircraft Corp. v. M/V Courtney Leigh*, 768 F.2d 711, 716 (5th Cir. 1985) (“By its terms the automatic stay applies only to the debtor, not to co-debtors under Chapter 7 or Chapter 11 of the Bankruptcy Code nor to co-tortfeasors.” (internal footnote omitted)).

“Some courts have held that the debtor’s stay may be extended to non-bankrupt parties in unusual circumstances.” *Patton*, 8 F.3d at 349 (cleaned up). Examples of unusual circumstances “include when the debtor and the non-bankrupt party are closely related or the stay contributes to the debtor’s reorganization.” *Id.* But the Sixth Circuit has cautioned that “such extensions, although referred to as extensions of the automatic stay, were in fact *injunctions* issued by the bankruptcy court after hearing and the establishment of unusual need to take this action to protect the administration of the bankruptcy estate.” *Id.* (emphasis added). The Sixth Circuit explained that “[e]ven if we were to adopt the unusual circumstances test, the bankruptcy court would first need to extend the automatic stay under its equity jurisdiction pursuant to 11 U.S.C. § 105.” *Id.*; see also *In re Nat’l Staffing Servs.*, 338 B.R. at 37 (“The authority to take this action, however, is found not in § 362; rather, it is derived from the bankruptcy court’s

equity jurisdiction as contained in 11 U.S.C. § 105(a).”).

The order from Wellpath’s bankruptcy proceeding does not cite 11 U.S.C. § 105(a) and does not set forth the preliminary-injunction factors or contain any analysis on the subject. The phrase “preliminary injunction” is in fact nowhere to be found. A court must consider four factors before granting a preliminary injunction: (1) the likelihood of success on the merits, (2) the danger of irreparable injury, (3) whether the potential irreparable injury outweighs the harm to the non-debtors, and (4) the public interest. *See, e.g., In re Sahene Constr., LLC*, No. 23-10096, 2023 WL 3010073, at *3 (Bankr. M.D. La. Apr. 19, 2023) (analyzing the four factors following a request to stay civil litigation as to non-debtor defendants); *In re Nat. Century Fin. Enters., Inc.*, 423 F.3d 567, 579 (6th Cir. 2005) (explaining that “when the bankruptcy court enjoins an action under § 105(a) [it] must it consider the four preliminary injunction factors, and apply a standard of clear and convincing evidence”).

In *Gulf Coast Hotel-Motel Ass’n v. Mississippi Gulf Coast Golf Course Ass’n*, No. 108CV1430HSOJMR, 2010 WL 972248, at *2 (S.D. Miss. Mar. 12, 2010), a court found under similar circumstances that “[i]t does not appear from the record in this case that such an [injunctive] order has been obtained from the bankruptcy court before which Debtor Defendant’s bankruptcy is pending. The party seeking the section 105 stay bears the burden of requesting it and the

persuasion on the merits.” The same is true here; no preliminary injunction has been issued, and neither this Court nor the bankruptcy court can otherwise “extend” the automatic stay to non-debtor defendants. In short, Wellpath is not a party to this case, and its bankruptcy stay has not properly been extended to non-debtor parties, like Magnuson.

IV. Conclusion

For the reasons stated above, the case will not be stayed and will proceed against Magnuson and all the other defendants. The pending motions noted above will be the subject of future reports and recommendations or orders, as appropriate.

SO ORDERED.

Dated: December 4, 2024
Detroit, Michigan

s/Kimberly G. Altman
KIMBERLY G. ALTMAN
United States Magistrate Judge

CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE

The undersigned certifies that the foregoing document was served upon counsel of record and any unrepresented parties via the Court’s ECF System to their respective email or First Class U.S. mail addresses disclosed on the Notice of Electronic Filing on December 4, 2024.

s/Donald Peruski
Donald Peruski
Acting Case Manager